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# Vietnam Report

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### IMPROVEMENT IN SELF-DEFENSE MILITIA QUALITY URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Major Le Manh Xe of the Self-Defense Militia Department. "Improve the Quality of the Self-Defense Militia"]

[Text] The self-defense militia, an armed force of the Party, play an important strategic role. During the past 5 years, under the light of the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, the self-defense militia in the localities all over the country have been continually strengthened and in many places they have developed to a new level both quantitatively and qualitatively. The level of combat readiness and the activities intended to maintain political security and social order and safety have begun to bring about good results.

However, in the process of strengthening and developing self-defense militia forces we have observed that in many localities there are weaknesses that must be overcome. For example, in some places the self-defense militia account for a high percent age of the population but their activities are not very effective, their organization is not strong, and their level of military effectiveness is still low. As cadres and Party members who have been assigned to do self-defense militia work, and have studied the documents of the Party Central Committee and the economic situation, we have greater appreciation of the mission of building the people's armed forces in the new revolutionary phase, which includes the mission of building strong and extensive self-defense militia forces to, along with the People's Army, strongly defend the socialist Vietnamese homeland. So that the self-defense militia forces can be politically pure, have a high level of political consciousness, have tight organization, have combat skills, and be sufficiently strong to fulfill all missions assigned by the Party and the people, we believe that it is necessary to do a good job of the following:

First of all, we must continue to do a good job of education to increase the political consciousness of the self-defense militia forces and fully explain the missions to each person and unit, and ensure that all base-level detachments have strong fighting will, have a positive attitude, and take the initiative in annihilating the enemy. Under the present conditions, when there are still negative phenomena in society and the enemy are feverishly carrying out psychological warfare, it is even more necessary to work continually, constantly carry out political education, provide ideological leadership among the self-defense militia, and ensure that every individual and every unit clearly understands, and takes the initiative in fulfilling, all missions.

The task of organizing self-defense militia is always closely related to political education and ideological leadership. The self-defense militia must be examined carefully with regard to politics so that each unit is made up of people who are absolutely loyal to the revolution, are conscious of organization and discipline, and strictly obey the law. When organizing self-defense militia we must increase the number of Party members Youth Union members, and demobilized military personnel, while also resolutely expelling people who do not meet political standards from the organization. In organizing and building self-defense militia forces at the present time it is necessary to concentrate on improving quality, consolidate all units that are organized so that they are of truly good quality and operate effectively, and avoid the formalistic type of organization which has inefficient activities or chasing after numerical norms and disregarding quality. Therefore, as people are admitted into the self-defense militia units we must ensure that we educate, manage, and strengthen them. With regard to the scale of the table of organization, we believe that it is necessary to organize companies, platoons, and squads, especially platoons and squads, that are strong in all regards. In the mountain region, we must concentrate on building strong squads and platoons, with well-trained teams that are capable of holding their ground, annihilating the enemy, and defending the hamlets and villages.

The localities should create all conditions so that the corps of self-defense militia cadres can be stabilized, in order to ensure that all units can be strong and operate effectively. During the past several years, after a people's council has been elected and after the village and subward administrations have been strengthened, there has usually been a change of 40 to 50 percent in the number of experienced self-defense militia cadres; many comrades must be transferred and the organization is upset, so the quality of the training and combat activities of the self-defense militia decline. Therefore, when there are elections and the governmental administration are augmented, it is necessary to select self-defense militia cadres who are capable, have good political quality, and are experienced to permanently manage, build, and command the units. In order to have strong units which have a high degree of combat readiness and operate effectively to maintain security, the important matter is that there be continuity among the cadres and that many of the comrades are expert in their work. Therefore there must be appropriate plans and policies for helping the specialized cadres to do self-defense militia work.

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CSO: 4209/293

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BORDER DEFENSE TROOPS SQUELCH RUMOR IN MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Recognizing the Enemy column by Ha Ngoc Bao: "Extinguish the Poisonous Wind"]

[Text] For a long time the Hmong people in Sam Kha hamlet (District S, Son La Province) had been very close to the personnel of border defense post No 31. When someone in the hamlet fell ill a medical corpsman from the border defense post would come to give the person medicine and to advise the person not to believe in medicine men or ghosts and to practice sanitation to avoid illness. The troops also helped the people build pig pens, chicken coops, and pens for water buffaloes, cattle, and horses far from their houses. The people of Sam Kha hamlet increasingly had confidence in the troops.

But one day there was a rumor that "The border defense troops are about to come to our hamlet again, but this time they will take away our valuable possessions and our livestock. So anyone who has valuable possessions must hide them very carefully. If they are buried they must be buried very deep, more than three meters deep, for the troops have metal detectors and could find them."

The rumor, like a poisonous wind, upset the people of Sam Kha hamlet, who didn't know whether to believe it or not. The families informed one another and the people of the hamlet buried all of their possessions. All of the livestock were taken away to distant mountains. There were even some families which, because they were so frightened, abandoned their houses and fled into the jungle. Sam Kha hamlet had been so peaceful and happy but all of a sudden was practically deserted and green leaves were placed in front of the doors of all the houses (a local custom meaning that strangers are not welcome).

That unusual phenomenon in the lives of the people of Sam Kha hamlet was reported to border defense post No 31. A work team headed by the deputy commander of post N immediately went to Sam Kha hamlet. After making further enquiries in the hamlet and interviewing some reliable local people, the men realized that the rumor had been started by bad people to create division between the Hmong people of Sam Kha hamlet and the soldiers and men of border defense post No 31. But who was behind the plot to spread that malicious rumor? That was a complicated matter that required a careful investigation. The work team cleaned up the area around the hamlet, repaired or rebuilt the livestock pens which the bad people had encouraged the people to destroy, and

guarded the deserted houses. It also sent comrades fluent in the local language, along with good members of the masses, to explain things to the people and encourage them to return to the hamlet. It also continued to investigate the suspects and track down the person behind the plot.

After they listened to the explanations and propaganda of the cadres, the families which had fled into the jungle returned to the hamlet, bringing along their possessions and livestock. Seeing that their houses were still intact and that their livestock pens had been prepared, the people were both moved and regretful that they had listened to the bad people and had bad thoughts about the troops.

After all the people had returned the work team immediately organized a night meeting attended by all residents of the hamlet, told about things that had happened, and exposed the insidious plot of the enemy and the bad people. Many witnesses contributed opinions and the people of Sam Kha hamlet uncovered N.T. as being the person behind the plot to start that rumor. He was a bad element who had a complicated political nature, was always dissatisfied, and often spread false rumors. He spread the above-mentioned rumor, as well as other malicious rumors in the past. Because of the strong struggle by the people of the hamlet and undeniable evidence, N.T. had to admit his crime. Border defense post No 31 called him in to be indoctrinated and warned.

After the poisonous wind was extinguished, the lives of the people of Sam Kha Village returned to normal. Every night, when they gathered around the kitchen fires to talk about the harvest or about building the hamlet, the people would often remind one another that "The bad people have a mouth as poisonous as those of tigers or wolves. Listening to them is like taking a knife and cutting our own arms. If we are to have a happy life and be at ease we must listen to the soldiers and positively help them defend the hamlet."

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HANOI WARD COMMANDER URGES IMPROVED RESERVE MANAGEMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Major Dang Xuan De, Commander of the Military Organ of Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi: "Be Concerned With the Good Development and Management of the Reserve Forces"]

[Text] The development of reserve forces is a great strategic mission which not only responds to the current situation but is appropriate to the long-term development requirements. Today, the enterprise of defending the homeland demands that we build a reserve force with larger numbers and higher quality. Ordinarily, they are the assault army, the hard core, in production and other work and in maintaining political security and social order and safety at the base level and in the locality. When large-scale war breaks out the reserve forces rapidly become a powerful standing army sufficiently strong to fulfill all combat missions. In our Ba Dinh Ward, the number of reservists is quite large, accounting for about 11 percent of the population. Every year the number grows by 3 to 5 percent. Most of them are military personnel who have fulfilled their military obligations. Others have been trained in schools.

Those reserve forces are becoming increasingly large, with many different military branches. But I believe that the management, improvement, and use of the reserve forces are at a low level, their organization is not tight, the number and composition of the specialized elements are unstable, and their combat readiness level is not yet high.

In order to overcome those weaknesses, we recommend that:

-- The Party committee echelons be concerned with building and managing reserve troops, and regard that as an important function in the military leadership structure. The experience of our locality shows that wherever the Party provides close leadership the movement develops and all military tasks are carried out well.

-- The development and management of reserve troops must become laws, like the economic laws, in order to clearly define the responsibilities of each echelon and sector from the central level down to the local and base levels.

-- In managing reserve troops the territorial area should be the principal management unit. All bases in the locality must accept the management and assignment by that locality. Only thereby can military development and mobilization be carried out as well and as rapidly as possible.

-- The sectors authorized to recruit students, recruit workers, and manage the population must work with the local military organs in drafting joint plan. The military organ has the final say in transferring a reservist from one base to another or from one locality to another.

-- There must also be periodically updated plans regarding military training, political study, and the teaching of current events and policies to reservists so that they can always keep abreast of the development of the army, so that when they are mobilized the reservists can rapidly adapt and be capable of fulfilling their missions. When the reserves are ordered to concentrate the localities must be concerned with giving them rear area support, with regard to both morale and materiel, so that they can contentedly and enthusiastically fulfill their military missions.

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CSO: 4209/293

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PEOPLE GIVE WARNING TO CRIMINALS, REACTIONARIES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] With a view to stepping up the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security, 18 wards in Ba Dinh Precinct recently brought a number of elements guilty of criminal offenses and persons carrying out slanderous propaganda against the state system and policy before a people's conference for criticism and education.

The people displayed a high spirit of collective ownership and condemned the elements guilty of stealing the state's and people's property and lending a hand to reactionaries by carrying out slanderous propaganda against the state policy and launching false rumors.

Before the people, the abovementioned elements pleaded guilty and promised to repent. At present, Ba Dinh Precinct is carrying on a plan to strengthen 2,848 people's security cells and is setting forth regulations on the maintenance of order and security in each cell and household.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### COMMUNISTS NEED CORRECT ATTITUDE TO EVALUATE SITUATION

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan-Feb 82 pp 3-9

[ Article: "Current Situation and Attitude of Communists" ]

[ Text ] Since the Fourth Party Congress the Vietnamese revolution has gone through a stage of its journey full of hardships but a very proud one on the front of socialist construction and defense of the fatherland.

To correctly evaluate achievements and to keenly analyze the origin of difficulties in that stage is a necessary thing to do to strengthen confidence and enthusiasm and to draw interesting experiences allowing implementation of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

However, to correctly evaluate the country's situation under the present conditions is not a simple job. Having gone through so many years of hard fighting, each and every one of us, on the day of total victory, hoped that we would have favorable conditions to concentrate our efforts on rebuilding the country, restoring and developing the economy and improving the standard of living. That was a perfectly legitimate aspiration. However, as some people failed to fully recognize the socioeconomic reality of our country, the difficulties of the postwar period, our failures and weaknesses in the face of the new task and the dark designs of the Beijing imperialists and expansionists, they entertained the illusion of being capable of quickly overcoming the aftermaths of war, developing production and improving the standard of living. As they saw that the reality was not what they had wished to see, they became pessimistic and skeptical and would see only difficulties and few victories, only shortcomings and few achievements. The enemy availed himself of this opportunity to resort to more incitement. Consequently, some people appeared confused about policy. A few others who were always dissatisfied took advantage of the occasion to talk irresponsibly, to echo enemy arguments, to criticize the leadership and to blame this and that person.

Thus to clarify the state of the revolution, a necessity in normal time, is even more important in difficult time. It is the basis for unifying concept and action. It is also the basis for each cadre and party member to train himself and to struggle in terms of cultivating virtues.

In order to evaluate the situation correctly, first of all we must have the right attitude.

From the standpoint of a communist, evaluating the situation is not aimed at putting the blame on anybody but rather:

- Fully recognizing victories, difficulties, as well as the origin of difficulties, drawing from them interesting lessons of experience, raising the leading capacity of the party and the practical organizing capacity of every party committee echelon, cadre and party member, for the purpose of moving the revolutionary undertaking forward.

- Understanding more thoroughly the party line, having strong confidence in the latter and enthusiastically reaching forward and fulfilling his task.

Along with a responsible attitude, we must have a scientific evaluating method, but more important realistic views, i.e., the views that originate from the revolutionary reality of Vietnam, the lively reality of Vietnamese society. Lenin taught us: "The dialectical logic teaches that there is no abstract truth, that truth is always concrete."\*

After the victory of 1975, the revolutionary and socioeconomic realities of Vietnam have shown these outstanding features:

1. Our economy in general still remains that of small-scale production. In agriculture, our most remarkable asset is only 5 million hectares of land for farming and 6 million hectares of cultivated land, including about 3.5 million hectares of rice; there are few large zones specialized in growing industrial crops; the degree of intensive cultivation, water conservation and mechanization is still small. Organization of production is scattered; the mode of production in many places is still backward. Heavy industry remains small and lacks coordination and the capacity to bring about technical transformation in various sectors of the national economy. Light industry, in spite of a definite material and technical base, is almost totally dependent on other countries for raw materials, equipment and spare parts. This dependence is being the reason for a paradoxical situation: we have factories but no raw materials; our workers stop working while there is a shortage of consumer goods.

2. This small-scale production economy undergoes terrible postwar disturbances.

- During the war, the North received quite a large amount of nonreturnable aid from the fraternal countries. In the South, each year the American imperialists poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of raw materials, materials, goods, not counting the expenses for the war. After the victory, those aids no longer existed and could not be compensated for within a short time since our capacity to develop the economy and international assistance from friends did not allow us to do so.

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\* V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Vol 42, in Vietnamese, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, p 364.

- Due to the circumstances of war and international assistance, a work pattern took shape in our society whereby little calculation would be made about productivity, quality and economic effectiveness; in addition to it there was that bureaucratic way of management applicable to all levels that had long existed. Foreign aid strengthened further the psychology of dependence and the habit of spending irrationally, beyond the capacity of the economy. All of those things had been inappropriate during the war, but as international aid was cut off they were affecting to a considerable degree the economic situation of our country and resulting in many consequences that we have even been unable to overcome so far.

- The old regime left behind for us nearly 3 million unemployed. That is a burden which it is not simple to resolve, while every year 1 million new laborers are added to it.

3. About the framework of organization and cadres, reality has shown that fighting the enemy and doing economic work are two different fields that require from the party organization, the state and each cadre and party member different abilities and virtues:

The old organizational mechanism and work procedures had led to success in the fight against the enemy for national salvation but were not suitable for the task of developing the economy and building socialism.

Among cadres there are those who fought the enemy very brilliantly but lack economic knowledge and managerial ability; others were ready to sacrifice their lives during the war but have begun to think of personal interests when the revolution has entered the new stage.

Meanwhile, the job of building the party and administration could not overnight change the organizational mechanism and work procedures, nor establish the view and stand of the worker class and provide cadres and party members with the necessary knowledge.

4. The hostile policy and aggressive action of the Chinese reactionaries in the wake of our total liberation have put us in a serious situation and forced us to quickly strengthen our national defense capacity. An important part of our human, financial and material resources must be diverted to getting prepared for combat. Our strategic arrangement once again has been upset.

As we evaluate the situation of our country from the above-mentioned socioeconomic reality, we can see the true extent of our recent victories.

What can be confirmed is that in the last 5 years the Vietnamese revolution has overcome many great challenges that had accumulated and scored very proud victories:

- The fact that we quickly reunified the country, established the proletarian dictatorship in the entire country and brought the country as a whole to the road to socialism must be considered a brilliant victory. It was the result of the sensitive and timely leadership of the VCP Central Committee at the time the revolution had entered a new turning point after the victory. The early reunification of the country, in the aspect of the state, has contributed to strengthening the political and spiritual solidarity of our people and moved the national unity and unification into a new stage under the banner of independence, freedom and socialism. The proletarian dictatorial system on a nationwide scale has been solidly established and the collective ownership right of the working people throughout the country has been built for the first time. They are the prerequisite for unifying all material and spiritual forces in the country for the purpose of restoring and developing the economy and breaking the jaws of the Beijing expansionists' war vise.

- The fact that we won the two aggressive wars of the Beijing expansionists was an outstanding victory of historic significance.

With this victory, the three Indochinese states now have totally united and closely joined with one another in a strong combat alliance, thus forming an unprecedented unbroken strategic posture of their revolutions.

This victory is a reality that affirms the fact that no matter how fierce and ruthless the new enemy may be, our people are still capable of defeating him.

This victory is also a strong blow at Maoism to foretell the unavoidable bankruptcy of this barbarous and extremely reactionary ideology.

- The socialism-building undertaking in the entire country has scored remarkable achievements.

We were able to overcome the aftermaths of war and natural calamities and to resolve in time many urgent socioeconomic problems; restored and initially developed agricultural production under the conditions of severe natural calamities, thus overcoming the starvation that had threatened many areas; and tried to maintain industrial production under the conditions of lacking raw materials, equipment and spare parts and in the face of cruel acts of besieging and sabotage of the imperialists and expansionists. The material and technical base of the economy has been strengthened considerably and in the coming years many new installations will start production and develop their effects on the national economy.

About the socialist transformation, we have basically wiped out the capitalist economy and bourgeoisie in the South and initially consolidated and developed the socialist production relationships. The question of which side -- socialism or capitalism -- will win has been answered in favor of socialism.

The above-mentioned victories have bespoken the new strategic posture of our country's revolution being stronger than in any previous period.

That strategic posture has been strengthened by an extremely important factor. It is the total alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

The achievements scored all originated from the steady leadership of the party. The resolution of the Fourth Party Congress outlined the general line, the correct and creative economic line. The revolutionary reality of the last 5 years proved that the party had grasped and seized in time the complex events and changing situation, recommended firm and clear-sighted strategic policies and decided about the correct direction for the revolution at the grave and urgent points in time.

Some people were unanimous about the political and military victories but failed to see all of the economic victories, or for some reason did not want to recognize economic victories. They did not understand that all of the victories in the last 5 years were the combined results of many factors. They could not mention only military or political victories but must realize that the achievements in all fields were related to and acted on one another. Without the great efforts on the economic front and the achievements in socialist transformation, we could not have built a strong rear, the regular factor that would determine victory in a war for the defense of the fatherland.

Therefore, to affirm economic victories is to recognize an objective truth. On the other hand, it is also a solemn attitude toward the extraordinary efforts of our people -- the people who have bravely maintained production under extremely difficult conditions.

On the other hand, it is possible that different work locations and localities bring about different judgment of the situation of the country. This is understandable. Those who lived in areas struck by natural calamities or enemy action could hardly share the same evaluation with those who lived in the newly-liberated rural areas of the south. Cadres of central, local and basic sectors looking from different angles could have different evaluation. The most correct view must be based on an overall viewpoint and evaluation must come from consideration of the reality of the country as a whole, instead of the situation of just a few localities which cannot be that of the entire country.

Affirming that the state of the revolution is fine, our party has many times pointed to the big difficulties in many aspects, particularly the fact that production is not enough for consumption, social labor is not yet fully used and there is tension in connection with energy, raw materials, communications and transportation. The market and prices are not stable. The livelihood of workers, civil servants and farmers in the areas struck by natural calamities and enemy action encounters many difficulties. Discipline and the law are neglected. The ownership right of working people in many localities is violated.

Those are plain phenomena for everyone to see. But why do we have to face such terrible difficulties? Failing to analyze the true nature of the problems easily leads to misunderstanding and makes evaluating the situation subjective and wrong.

We must realize that our difficulties primarily are of a social nature. They reflect the level and real state of our society. With a small-scale production being backward, scattered, greatly dependent on foreign countries and ravaged by the war unceasingly, it is impossible to quickly move forward and to satisfy the need for consumer goods and industrialization. Furthermore, we must also deal with the many-faceted war of destruction of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and be ready to face the danger of a large-scale war. If we move toward the socialist large-scale production under such conditions, no matter how few mistakes and shortcomings we have, the most we can do is to reduce the difficulties as it is absolutely impossible to quickly reverse the situation. And that is a law.

Being unaware of the above-mentioned level and state of society -- the source of objective reasons -- clearly means lacking the right attitude of wanting to know the truth or having made mistakes in the ideological method.

There are some people who have seen the source of our difficulties but cannot explain why during the resistance against America life was seemingly better.

Obviously, foreign aid made a number of people wrongly recognize the real situation of the country. During the war, the enemy who had wanted to conquer our country temporarily poured goods into the South and created for some social strata an easy living beyond what the country's economy could offer. On the other hand, in the North, our friends were also providing us with aid so as to create favorable conditions for us to maintain a certain standard of living and to be able to fight and to win.

The nonreturnable aid has by now been terminated. Our country has returned to its real living. That is why there have been difficulties. But to accept difficulties in order to move forward in independence and freedom is our reason to live and the necessary road for us to take.

In addition to objective reasons, there are subjective shortcomings and errors in the evaluation of the postwar situation, the materialization and implementation of the line adopted by the Fourth Party Congress and the organization and leadership over implementation in connection with planning, supervision and management. These errors are due partially to the theoretical concept and partially to a lack of knowledge of economics and organization of management. In other words, they reflect our general capacity and our immaturity and weakness in the first steps as we embark upon the new and difficult revolutionary undertaking and, in this sense, also are of a social nature.

Lenin once pointed out: "The appearance on the historical scene of a new class as leader and leader of society never takes place, on the one hand, without a period of utmost insecurity, a period of upheaval, struggle and turbulence, and on the other, without a period of groping, experimentation, indecision and wavering in the selection of new methods to correctly respond to the new objective situation."\*

Our party, with the spirit of serious self-criticism, has thought that such shortcomings were serious, for they caused damages and adversely affected the economic situation and standard of living. It has demanded that all echelons and sectors and every cadre and party member ceaselessly move forward, raise their practical working capacity and quickly put an end to such organizational and managerial immaturities so as to turn the correct and creative party line into a reality.

As to the mistakes and shortcomings resulting from deliberately refusing to implement its policies and deliberately going against production guidelines, or the shortcomings having to do with revolutionary quality and making difficulties and the negative phenomena more serious and prolonged, the party has always remained strict and never tolerated them.

From the achievements as well as the failures and shortcomings in the last 5 years our party has drawn interesting experiences in materializing the party line, drafting a set of appropriate policies and raising the level of our ability to organize economic and social management, which in its turn led to an obvious change of direction in economic leadership and guidance. Consequently, in 1981 our economy showed fine initial changes in creating a realistic ability to overcome difficulties and to gradually make it move forward steadily in the coming years.

As Lenin correctly said, "The important thing is the fact that the ice has melted, the road has been opened, a way has been outlined."\*\*

In the coming years, originating from the reality of Vietnam's revolution, our party has recommended continuing to carry out simultaneously two strategic tasks.

One is to successfully build socialism.

The other task is to strengthen national defense; to maintain political security, order and social security; to be ready for combat and to fight victoriously to defend the fatherland.

These two tasks require every cadre and party member to make worthy contributions of his own. He cannot stand at the edge of the national existence and criticize and complain as an irresponsibly indifferent passersby. Each person must

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\* V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 36, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, p 253.

\*\* Ibid., Vol 44, p 187.

take up his combat position and, wherever he may be and whatever position he may hold, must behave in such a manner as to deserve the title of party member and fulfill his responsibility:

- With a revolutionary and scientific attitude toward analyzing and evaluating the situation, we must affirm that the posture of the revolution at the present time is very good and the strategic position of the revolution is more solid than it has ever been before. On the other hand, we must see all of the difficulties and the reasons behind them and draw from them interesting lessons while overcoming these difficulties as we move forward. We must absolutely avoid denying our achievements just because of some immediate difficulties and becoming pessimistic, skeptical and undecided about the party line. About this matter, Lenin once reminded the Russian Communists of the difficult postrevolution years: "In such a new, difficult and great undertaking, it is impossible to avoid shortcomings, mistakes and failures. He who fears difficulties in the socialist construction, lets himself be scared by such difficulties and falls into despair, confusion and fright is not a socialist."

- To maintain discipline and solidarity within the party is a matter that has to do with the party character and is compulsory for every party member, without any exception.

In recent years, in the face of the turning point of the revolution, in our party there were different opinions about various matters, such as materializing the party line, evaluating the situation, affirming the reasons, etc. It is normal to have different opinions within the party. What is important is to discuss thoroughly, to correctly evaluate strengths and weaknesses, to clarify the basic reasons behind the situation, to review in a realistic manner the matters about which there are different opinions so as to strengthen unanimity about matters having to do with the party line and to resolve any conceptual problems. At meetings to discuss and to review the situation, everybody can fully express his opinion, but the party requires every party member to uphold discipline in implementing party resolutions, making statement and guarding party and state secrets; absolutely not to mix personal affairs with matters having to do with party line and policies, which may lead to making reckless statement, failing to weigh the pros and cons and lacking self-control; and to avoid implementing party resolutions without full devotion to them.

- We must also be extremely vigilant in regard to the acts of sabotage of the enemy and opportunists.

The lackeys of American imperialists and the Maoist traitors are seeking every means to persuade people, to sow internal disunity and to take advantage of our difficulties to distort our party line and policies as they hope to weaken us, to see us fall apart from within so as to be able to make us collapse. Therefore, every real communist must recognize the true face of the enemy and his wicked plots

and maneuvers, be constantly on the alert to guard against getting trapped in his ruses and acting as a propaganda speaker for him and at the same time resolutely destroy the effects of false and ruthless arguments.

Moreover, in our party today there certainly are some opportunists who take advantage of its difficulties to secure personal gains. They criticize the leadership, this person or that person to extol themselves or extol this person and attack that person to create internal disunity. Our responsibility is to tighten our ranks, to tighten party discipline and to resolutely struggle for expelling such people from the party.

- But the most decisive thing still is to take revolutionary action to carry out the party line. To do so, each and every cadre and party member must learn, think, explore and equip himself with the necessary knowledge and experience; engage in and be at the crest of the movement and of life; and persuade the masses, by setting good examples and through arguments, to take revolutionary action to carry out the party line and policies. That is the most active way to make his own contribution, along with the party and the people as a whole, to escaping the present difficult situation. Standing still to passively wait for the Central Committee to reverse the situation or complaining and putting the blame on others is not at all the positive attitude of a communist.

Gold is tested by fire. At every turning point of the revolution, the true nature of cadres and party members will easily show: who is strong, who is weak, who moves backward or gets lost. It has been shown by historical experience that only by having confidence in the correct party line and devoting one's heart and mind to carrying it out could one move forward and grow up. Therefore, that is the decisive direction for us to take to train ourselves and to struggle on the road of the revolution.

5598

CSO: 4209/294

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### INSPECTION BY PARTY, STATE, PEOPLE TO BE STRENGTHENED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nguyen Tai, Vice Chairman of the State Inspection Commission:  
"No Inspection Tantamounts to No Leadership"]

[Text] Full Understanding of the Inspection Issue While the Party is Holding Power

The draft political report to the Fifth Party Congress has pointed out two strategic missions, affirmed the lines of the socialist revolution and economic construction and set forth the main tasks involved in the socio-economic plan, social, cultural and state activities, mass revolutionary movement and party building.

In conclusion of the section dealing with organizational missions and tasks aimed at meeting requirements of these two strategic missions, the draft report on party building has asserted that no inspection amounts to no leadership.

This assertion is not only completely correct but also very necessary at the present time.

Since the area of our Hanoi city is not too large and especially because it is very convenient to move about in the urban precincts, the inspection task has an all the more positive significance in that it contributes to rapidly building the capital into a city worthy of the name of political center for the whole nation and simultaneously deserving to be called an economic, cultural, scientific-technical and international relations center.

Because of their prejudice, some people are usually under the impression that the objective of inspection is to find out shortcomings and take disciplinary measures; therefore, they have not only disapproved but also opposed inspection. This is because the localities in question have carried out inspection only after detecting the mistakes or shortcomings committed either during the conduct of affairs or by cadres and party members.

Based on the party viewpoint, we understand that inspection is an indispensable component of leadership and that it must be carried out regularly and systematically no matter whether the organization or individual works well or badly.

Inspection is thus not aimed merely at detecting mistakes and the persons who have done wrong; its more important and positive objective is rather to find out acts which have brought about good results and sound plans and measures which have disentangled obstacles to the conduct of affairs, to make known cadres having real qualifications and abilities and to effectively contribute to the implementation of the party position and policy and the state plan and to the fulfillment of the task of managing the economy and building the party.

Considering that the party is holding power, the inspection task indicated in the draft report on party building must be viewed as a unified and perfect system including control by the party, inspection by the state and supervision, control and inspection by the masses.

It means also that the control and inspection exercised from high to low level by the professional forces must be closely linked to the supervision, control and inspection exercised from low to high level by the masses.

#### Guidelines to Ensure that Control and Inspection Contribute to Fulfilling State Plan

It is necessary for the professional control and supervision organ together with the people's inspection network at the grassroots level to focus on the common targets in carrying out activities to meet the major requirements of the party and state; at the same time, they must take the actual situation in each locality and at a given time into consideration so as to be able to determine a specific and appropriate theme for these activities.

Based on the guidelines for the tasks indicated in the state plan for the 1981-1985 period and particularly for 1982 and taking the present socio-economic situation into account, we suggest that in the near future control and inspection closely follow the principal tasks indicated in the state plan and the pressing problems which the party and state are interested in and that control and inspection contribute to strengthening management, to protecting socialist property, to enhancing the socialist legal system, to increasing the effectiveness of state management, to shaping up a new socialist man and to limiting and checking negative manifestations in the socio-economic domain.

Specifically speaking, efforts must be concentrated on the agricultural front where the central problem is grain, on coal and gasoline-oil which are two materials uniformly managed by the state and used to promote production and combat, on the transportation of important categories of goods and on the distribution and circulation of goods--especially the essential consumer ones which have been defined as fabrics, therapeutic medicines, writing paper for students and so forth.

In Hanoi in particular, beside the guidelines and targets similar to those applied to the whole country, special control and inspection themes--such as

housing, land, labor, travel abroad, bus and railroad stations, etc.--may be continuously applied to each locality.

It is important to take advantage of the control and supervision exercised over the organization of socio-economic management to find out defaults and loopholes with a view to revamping and improving management and to consider this to be the most basic and effective measure to fight negativism--first of all, vices such as theft, corruption and underhand dealings.

Clearly, there is no antinegativistic activity that can be detached from the main targets and guidelines designed to ensure fulfillment of the state plan. By themselves, control and inspection activities imply that they serve the struggle against negativism.

Negativism must be opposed simultaneously in several fields--production, distribution, circulation and social life--for only by carrying out production according to guidelines and by ensuring that the volume of production is sufficient and attains the plan norm can one have a basis to stabilize distribution, circulation and social life and maintain order.

Through the serious and timely handling of cases of infraction according to state law and without showing evasiveness and indulgence, we will draw the line between right and wrong, strengthen the masses' confidence and arouse their revolutionary spirit to induce them to participate in the struggle between the two roads in the socio-economic life--thus contributing to asserting and developing the new man with the socialist life style.

The control and inspection activities and the antinegativistic struggle must take the form of a mass movement to be launched at the grassroots level. Through their own organizations, the masses must carry out detection and struggle and must participate in development [of good factors] or treatment [of bad elements] and also in maintaining the achievements made.

#### Realization of the Laboring People's Right to Collective Ownership

For a long time, the professional forces have not carried out their control and inspection activities vigorously enough. But more noteworthy is the fact that the supervision, control and inspection activities carried out by the masses from the low level upward have not yet been duly brought into play.

This is not because the masses are incapable but because their activities have not been considered important, because no attention has been paid to organizing them or because of perplexities in the organizational field and because of the failure to consider this as one of the specific and realistic factors of the laboring people's right to collective ownership. Also, it is precisely through this control and inspection theme that the masses may develop their positive revolutionary spirit with a sense of responsibility and that they lend the state a hand to shoulder tasks in the present situation.

Practical experiences have demonstrated the following points:

In their daily work and life, the masses at the grassroots level have detected very many cases and facts to help the party and administration find the truth. Thanks to the firm support of party installations and mass organizations, the party has been able to deal with certain complex cases in a firm, correct and uncompromising manner or to boldly promote capable cadres.

In the fields of organization and implementation, our government has decided to set up people's inspection committees at the grassroots level in villages, wards, agencies and enterprises.

Experiences have demonstrated that a sound organizational method is to appoint members of basic party committees or organizations (instead of comrades holding some position in the administration) to the chairmanship of these committees.

Members of people's inspection committees must concurrently be members of executive committees of mass organizations (Trade Union, Youth Union, Peasants' Association, Women's, etc.).

These members will be entrusted by the executive committees of their own mass organizations with the special task of carrying out inspection and constantly educating and motivating members of the unions and associations within these mass organizations to enthusiastically participate in supervising all production, distribution and circulation activities, in organizing life and in contributing to reasonably and rationally resolving complaints, denunciations and motions lodged by the people at the grassroots level (in order to relieve the higher levels of accumulated work).

The union and association members who eagerly carry out supervision, control and inspection will become people's inspectors according to the state regulations.

If the abovementioned measures are taken from the points of view of organization and implementation, we will have exactly followed Lenin's advice about the need to cause the masses to directly participate in state management and about the necessity of motivating everyone, male and female (especially women), to participate in supervision and inspection (which, according to Lenin, constitutes the fundamental difference between capitalism and socialism).

Only by doing so can we vividly materialize the laboring people's right to collective ownership in accordance with our party's viewpoint. Ownership must first of all be exercised through mass organizations; once motions are approved by people's councils or by the administration and turned into a decision or system, they will reflect collective ownership through the state.

In Hanoi, there are now only 189 village people's inspection committees (among 276 villages) and 86 ward people's inspection committees (among 88 wards), not to mention units, agencies and enterprises. We propose that party committees at various echelons and the administration at the precinct,

district and municipal levels issue a resolution on the setting up of a sufficient number of people's inspection committees at the grassroots level and that they provide regular guidance to ensure appropriate use of people's inspection committees in villages, wards and production and business installations.

Hanoi has also formulated a very good policy on the need for various organs to make appointments with the people.

At present, the people are still visiting us only to lodge complaints or denunciations rather than submitting motions to contribute views on national welfare and people's livelihood.

Experience drawn from realities have demonstrated that one of the objectives of inspection and of the examination of the people's complaints and denunciations is to ensure the legitimate rights of citizens and that these activities are meanwhile highly significant in the sense that if they provide a correct and satisfactory solution, they will precisely and gradually consolidate the political and moral identity of views between the people, party and state-- which is an extremely important factor, especially in the present situation.

Strictly implementing the regulation recently promulgated by the Council of State on the examination of complaints and denunciations is the only correct guideline and measure which will turn the future appointments with the people into joyful and enthusiastic meetings aimed at discussing national construction and the task of building a brilliant future for the country.

It is our belief that by implementing the Fifth Party Congress Resolution, the control organs of the party, the inspection agencies of the state and the people's inspection committees will be consolidated and strengthened both quantitatively and qualitatively in order to act as nuclei in the revolutionary mass movement to materialize their right to collective ownership.

9332

CSO: 4209/260

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### RESOLUTION ON SON TAY CITY EXPANSION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Hanoi Municipal People's Council, Eighth Term

Fourth Session Held from 29 to 31 January 1982

After hearing the Municipal People's Committee report on the present situation in Son Tay City and other expansion motions, the Municipal People's Council has debated and passed the following resolution:

1. The draft plan submitted by the Municipal People's Committee for the expansion of Son Tay City is approved, dealing specifically with the annexation of seven villages--Thanh My, Kim Son, Xuan Son, Trung Son Tram, Duong Lam, Son Dong and Co Dong in Ba Vi District--to Son Tay City.
2. Due to the adjustment and annexation of the abovementioned seven villages to Son Tay City, it is necessary to annex Tich Giang and Trach My Loc Villages in Ba Vi District to Phuc Tho District in order to make it convenient for the people to carry out their activities.
3. The Municipal People's Committee is entrusted with reporting this change to the Council of Ministers and asking for its ratification.

Hanoi, 31 January 1982

For the Presidium: [signed] Tran Vy

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CSO: 4209/260

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### EFFORTS BEING MADE TO EXAMINE, RESOLVE PEOPLE'S COMPLAINTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Tran Nam Trung, Chairman of the State Inspection Commission: "Good Implementation of Regulations Governing Examination and Resolution of Peoples' Complaints and Charges"]

[Text] A glance down the glorious path of our nation over the past few decades makes it clear that our people have always trusted and have been in close touch with the Party and the State, have fought and sacrificed bravely, and have suffered deprivation and misery to build socialism and defend the beloved Vietnam Fatherland. It is due to this that our country's revolution surmounted a hundred million difficulties and won a great victory. Yet when the Party came to power, many cadres and party members became bureaucrats and separated from the masses, which, as President Ho pointed out, is a hazard against which a party must be on guard when it comes into power. Many cadres and party members encroached on the interests of the people and failed to see to their needs and aspirations, which caused discontent and adversely affected relations between the Party and State and the people. The enemy is now trying to find ways to break up the solidarity of all the people, to cause internal destruction. More than ever before, we must see to the interests of the people, guarantee the democratic rights of the people, and forcefully develop the power of the people to win victory in the 1982 State Plan and the Five Year Plan of 1981-1985 and to firmly defend the socialist Fatherland.

The past few years, executing their right of ownership, our people have firmly used their right to register complaints and charges in all sectors and levels, from the basic level to the central level, against a number of State personnel, cadres, and socialist organizations for making policy errors, making legal errors, misappropriating assets of the State, or encroaching on the interests of the people. Confronted with this, sectors and levels have tried to resolve the citizen complaints and charges. In many cases, they investigated, checked, clarified right and wrong, upheld truth, reinstated legitimate rights of the citizen, protected socialist property, and thereby helped strengthen trust in the Party and State. Nevertheless, while it was done right in some places, work on resolving citizen complaints and charges has been generally slow and incomplete, with many actions, about 30 percent of the total, still pending. There were frequent instances of passing the complaint

back and forth, no office assuming responsibility for their resolution. Many actions, though resolved, had little practical effect, so many more complaints were submitted, and more and more were sent to the central agencies. The general cause was that heads of sectors and levels were still not sufficiently aware of their duty and responsibility toward the people, still did not clearly grasp the importance of complaints and charges from the masses, representing the people's right of ownership; they voice the righteous public opinion of the masses and must be respected. At the same time, due to other causes, like not adhering to policy and regulations, there has not yet been a clear division of areas of responsibility and limits of authority and a clear process for resolving complaints among heads of echelons, agencies, and units, and elements have not been formed to be responsible for helping the officials examine complaints. In the provinces of the South alone, there are still 70 districts that have no cadre doing inspection work and examining complaints, so there are commonly problems and poor results in efforts to resolve complaints in those districts.

We are now beginning execution of the 1982 State Plan and the 1981-1985 Five Year Plan according to the spirit and the new guiding policy of the Party and the State, which stresses the concept of self-reliance, mobilizing the strength of the masses into an active revolutionary movement, passionate dedication to productive labor, surmounting every difficulty to charge ahead. To highly develop the masses' power of collective mastery into great strength requires the systematization and respect of the people's right of ownership. This demands the work of many sectors, many levels. One of our current requirements is to do a good job of implementing the regulation, issued in December 1981, on examining and resolving citizen complaints and charges. The appearance of this regulation affirms the deep concern of the Party and State for preserving the citizen's right to register complaints and charges, one of the fundamental rights recorded in article 73 of the Constitution. Good observance of the regulation will effectively increase the people's control and oversight of activities of State agencies and socialist organizations, as well as cadres, workers, and officials, which will help purify organizations, increase the effectiveness of State machinery, prevent defects, safeguard the interests of the State, of the collective, and of the people. The regulation covers a series of topics, specifying the right of the people to lodge complaints and the responsibility of State agencies for resolving the complaints, including the process of receiving complaints, jurisdiction and deadlines for resolution, control, handling, and prevention of violations of the regulation. To avoid instances of shifting responsibilities to others, circulating the complaint, with no one accepting responsibility for resolving it, the regulation clearly stipulates in article 3: "Responsibility for the examination and resolution of complaints and charges against an agency or organization or members under the administrative authority of a sector or level rests with that sector or level." Articles 12 and 13 further specify which echelon chief is responsible for resolving a complaint or charge lodged against any particular individual. To assure respect for peoples' right to lodge complaints and charges, article 14 clearly states: "After the responsible agency or organization has reached a solution, if the individual does not agree with it, he can appeal the complaint or charge to the next echelon above that agency or organization, the aim of which is to force each State agency to

"resolve issues on the spot. As for the inspection sector itself, the regulation clearly specifies its sphere of responsibility, in article 19, and clearly specifies the limits of its authority, in article 27. This regulation enables the inspection sector to concentrate its efforts on examining and resolving complaints and charges falling under the responsibility of the chairman of the people's committee of provinces or municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and equivalent levels (article 16), of ministers (article 17), and of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (article 18). Besides this responsibility, the inspection is in charge of stimulating and controlling the implementation of the system for receiving, examining, and resolving citizen complaints and charges in the various levels and sectors. It has the authority to request that concerned agencies implement necessary measures aimed at stopping violations that have led to complaints and charges. The requested agency has 15 days to reply to the inspection agency (article 27). The articles mentioned here should make it clear to us that the responsibility of the inspection sector has not gotten smaller than it was before there was a regulation; the sector still has a big responsibility and clearly delineated authority. The full exercise of that responsibility and limitation is not easy and requires a high level of effort.

All the articles of this regulation aim at setting strict rules for examining and resolving complaints and charges, so that not a single complaint or charge remains unresolved, not a single State agency is without responsibility for resolving complaints, no one has the authority to obstruct, retaliate, or persistently refuse to resolve complaints, no one can use the right to register complaints to distort the truth and calumniate others. It is not easy to go from the promulgation of a regulation to its execution, but this urgently needs to be done on the spot.

This requires, first, that everyone, especially leadership cadres, thoroughly grasp, in knowledge and thinking, their responsibility to the people. Complaints and charges of the masses are no trouble for leaders and are, but are on the other hand, a roughtheous voicing of the deep concerns and aspirations of the masses, a constructive articulation to State agencies of their demand that responsible and conscientious leaders listen to and be concerned with resolving their complaints. Moreover, the citizen's right to register complaints and charges and the responsibility of State agencies to resolve complaints and charges are matters of regulation which everyone has the duty to respect. The sense of awareness must be fostered, therefore, to compel each person to strictly comply with and implement the regulation with practical results. Coupled with the work of propagandizing and disseminating the regulation, much importance must be placed on measures to get it implemented. First of all, the various sectors and levels must clearly specify the tasks and responsibilities of supervisors and, at the same time, strengthen the inspection organization to help in the management, examination, and resolution of complaints, supplementing it quantitatively and qualitatively wherever it is still weak and has shortcomings. Grasp the situation with still pending complaint actions and assign officials at various levels the task of resolving them within the deadlines stipulated by the regulation. Wherever difficult and complicated cases are encountered, a schedule should be set up for getting

them on the agenda for discussion and resolution on the spot, so that the backlog gets cleared up and the point is reached at which issues are being resolved within deadlines. As for administrative and commercial production installations that have peoples' and workers' inspection organizations, these organizations must be guided and helped to participate in the work of examining and resolving cases of complaints and charges in the installation of their established spheres of responsibility.

Improve office visitation policy, posting hours of availability and announcing them to everyone. There must be a visiting room with necessary facilities, and responsible cadres must prepare and coordinate with each other to receive visits, maintaining high quality with each. Increase control and encouragement to examine complaints and charges in subordinate units, inspiring and encouraging in places where it is being done right, censuring where wrong, having resolve to implement resolutions that have been considered and concluded.

In the spirit of strict compliance with regulation, we will gain experience as we work, certain of realizing even better results in the job of examining complaints. The regulation will ensure effectiveness, build confidence, and create a new spirit of enthusiasm among the people to step up production and make accomplishments to greet the upcoming Fifth Party Congress.

9830

CSO: 4209/274

## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SPRING RICE TRANSPLANTING

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Some Problems about Transplanting Spring Rice this Year"]

[Text] The present time is the most suitable and pressing transplanting season. Therefore, thousands of laborers have rushed to the fields after the Tet holidays to urgently transplant the spring rice on schedule. To date, the fifth-month and spring rice has been transplanted on over 40 percent of the total area--a little bit faster than [during the same period] last year but still behind the schedule. Some districts such as Ba Vi, Me Linh and Soc Son which have a large fifth-month rice area have carried out transplanting on 50 to 90 percent of their area while the remaining districts have achieved only 20 to 25 and even less than 10 percent of their area.

What noteworthy problems have arisen from the current task of transplanting the spring rice?

Water is the first problem. It is now difficult to obtain enough water for transplanting because recently the water level [in canals] was low and because certain areas sometimes have had trouble with power supply. The key rice-producing districts of Dan Phuong, Hoa Duc, Phuc Tho and Tu Liem are experiencing water difficulties (and cannot yet basically solve this problem though the current northeastern wind is bringing in rains). It is, therefore, necessary that the sectors servicing agriculture--especially the electricity sector--render a more regular and adequate service, that the agricultural and supply sectors provide more oil and pumps and that districts urgently mobilize laborers to dredge sluice gates and canal junctions.

Concerning rice strains, cooperatives need to proportionally reallocate seedlings to each ricefield and secure a pattern of rice varieties, especially the leafhopper-resistant ones. Despite the necessity for a number of regions with leafhopper hotbeds to plant leafhopper-resistant varieties on about 20 percent of their area, many localities have achieved only about 10 percent. In implementing the product contract system, a number of cooperatives have not yet controlled the rice varieties task really tightly and have somewhat slackened it and allowed their members to change varieties freely; as a result, the varieties ratios have not yet been firmly ensured.

In the field of insect control, harmful insects have recently developed more strongly than during the previous fifth-month and spring seasons because the weather has been warm and humid. Plant lice have appeared on seedlings with a density of 5,000 per square meter at some places, followed by brown planthopper with a density of 15 per square meter and then by army weevils, black-tail green leafhopper and so forth. Therefore, cooperatives need to immediately strengthen their vegetation protection teams, to use them as activists in annihilating harmful insects and, on the basis of experiences drawn from the recent 10th-month season, to launch a widespread and strong mass movement to destroy harmful insects by all means and through combined measures, to complete their annihilation in each zone and area and to resolutely abstain from widely distribute insecticides to all localities without distinction--a method which has proven expensive and less effective.

The last problem is the cultivation schedule. The period extending from now to 20 February is the most suitable for transplanting the main spring rice crop. The transplanting of the late and alternate spring rice crop may be extended to 5 March. Since the weather is turning cold, it is necessary to protect rice plants and seedlings from the cold, to resolutely refrain from transplanting seedlings when the temperature falls below 15 degrees C and, when the weather becomes gradually warmer, to concentrate all the work force on completing transplanting as soon as possible.

9332

CSO: 4209/260

## AGRICULTURE

### SHARP INCREASE IN VEGETABLE PLANTING REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Plant Large Quantities of Vegetables for Consumption and Export"]

[Text] Vegetables are a variety of food which cannot be missed from everyday meals. They provide vitamins, minerals and other organic elements which do not exist in meat and fish. A diet without vegetables causes decline in health and may lead to illness. Increased consumption of vegetables is also needed in times of grain and animal food shortages.

The 1982 state plan notes, "Extreme attention must go to vegetable production. Especially, vegetable production and supply must be properly organized to meet the needs of cities and zones of concentrated industry."

Following a slackened and unstable period, vegetable production and supply, getting rid of lingering obstacles, have begun to take a turn for the better. That initial progress was caused by many positive factors, chiefly the new policies which encourage production, and an improvement in the management system and methods of purchase and supply, putting an end to the pattern of fixed allocations and norms.

As a result, food belts with large vegetable areas are being formed and expanded in cities, industrial zones and populous areas, such as Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, the Hon Gai-Uong Bi mining zone, the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Complex, etc. The vegetable requirement in these places has decreased in urgency. Many cities and densely populated areas in the south, which formerly depended on Dalat for vegetable supply, have now solved a significant part of their vegetable needs. Ho Chi Minh City, with its food belt of thousands of hectares of vegetables, has achieved initial success in acclimating a number of northern varieties.

In their effort to improve management and methods of purchase and supply, many localities are testing out or expanding new methods, with vegetable growers receiving from the state a volume of grain equal to the value of purchased vegetables, at prices pegged to those of state-supplied technical provisions. This new approach has begun to stimulate production and achieve results. Haiphong, an early follower of that approach, has also rearranged its purchase network by signing up agricultural cooperatives to ship vegetables directly to

retail sale outlets. Each outlet is supplied, regularly and steadily, by a number of assigned production units, and in a manner which ensures planning harmony between the outlet and all stages of vegetable production--planting, harvesting and selling. In the past, suburban farmers were financially bullied, but now they are confident and enthusiastic about vegetable planting. In addition to vegetable production for export, Haiphong has basically turned out enough vegetables for local consumption.

Many provinces and cities have conducted planning and zoning, bringing vegetable areas close to population centers, and creating an intimate and permanent relationship between a production place and its nearest customers. Suburban precincts and districts must, by themselves, meet the people's vegetable needs. Level-II provincial and municipal vegetable corporations are bound only to control principal commodities, and satisfy major requirements--providing for military units and government agencies stationed in the area, and supplying vegetable cooperatives with technical provisions.

Natural conditions in our country's agricultural zones are, in all respects, favorable for vegetable planting. Any kinds of soil can accommodate appropriate strains. There are two important guidelines for developing vegetable planting: delineating zones for concentrated production so as to produce vegetables in large quantities, and encouraging scattered production throughout the country so as to obtain fresh vegetables for local consumption at cheap prices.

Production planning must focus on a rational crop cultivation pattern to accommodate different strains, in order to have the appropriate ones for each season's weather conditions, and to produce vegetables on a year-round basis. To have dependable strains in sufficient quantities is the first prerequisite in technical guidance. Production installations must prepare ordinary strains by themselves. The state supplies only difficult-to-produce varieties.

The vegetable requirement for domestic consumption and export is very big. By 1985, planned vegetable exports (according to contracts already signed) will be five times larger than the 1981 levels, both in value and volume.

The localities, production installations and related sectors must review all their plans for production and consumption of vegetables, fruits and other foods, with a view to modifying unsuitable points, disseminating proper experiences in profit-and-loss accounting, improving the management system, earnestly ensuring all three interests, and allowing the vegetable planting sector to move ahead.

9213

CSO: 4209/82

## AGRICULTURE

### DONG NAI NEW ECONOMIC ZONES FULFILL GRAIN OBLIGATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Nai: New Economic Zones Become Self-Sufficient in Grain and Fulfill Obligations to the State"]

[Text] During recent years Dong Nai has sent nearly 60,000 people from the cities and towns to develop the new economic zones in the province. The people have become self-sufficient in grain, with an average per-capita output of 350 kilograms a year, and have a surplus with which to fulfill their obligations to the state.

The Xuyen Moc new economic district, made up of 10 villages set up by people who came from the cities and towns to settle, has cleared 5,000 hectares of waste-land and brought them into production and increased the yield from 17 quintals per hectare to 23 quintals per hectare, with a total grain output of 10,000 tons. Since 1979 Xuyen Moc has provided the state with more than 1,000 tons of obligatory grain.

Phu Dien, Cay Gao, Cam Duong, and other new economic villages, have been provided seed corn and seeds of such short-term rice varieties as 3A, 3B, and 6A for planting on dry fields. They have attained high yields and grown their own grain. The units have surpassed their obligatory grain norms 2 or 3 straight years. The Phu Dien new economic zone in Tan Phu District set up three cooperatives to carry out the contracting-out of output to workers, so during the past 10th month season it provided the state with tens of thousands of tons of obligatory grain.

With the development of grain production each household in the new economic zone raises one or two hogs and has begun to become self-sufficient in pork, with prices 10 to 30 percent lower than in other places, and has provided the state with some obligatory pork.

The Party Committee and People's Committee of Dong Nai Province are continuing to campaign for the people in the cities and towns to go to develop additional new economic zones in the districts of Xuan Loc, Long Thanh, and Xuyen Moc. The province has made arrangements to improve the base-level cadres in the new economic zones, has increased investment in the construction of water conservancy projects and such public service projects as schools, clinics, day-care centers, etc., and has provided seedstock and draft power to the new economic zones.

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CSO: 4209/293

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

SOYBEANS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES--The southern provinces are trying to grow soybeans on 47,500 hectares and to achieve an output of 10.4 quintals per hectare. The coastal provinces in Central Vietnam have cultivated 5,500 hectares and achieved an output of 7.6 quintals per hectare. The Mekong River delta provinces are planning to cultivate 42,000 hectares with an output of 10.8 quintals per hectare. Most of the areas cultivated with soybeans are concentrated in the following provinces: An Giang with 10,000 hectares, Hau Giang with 10,000 hectares, Minh Hai with 8,000 hectares and Dong Thap where efforts are being made to cultivate 7,000 hectares.  
[Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 1] 9332

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### EDITORIAL EXPOUNDS KEY PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Concentrate on Building Key Projects"]

[Text] Key state projects are important ones which have a decisive effect on the structure and rate of development of economy, culture and national defense and which are directly related to the realization of the principal targets of the state plan. For these projects, the state gives priority to investments in homogeneous and complete construction and exercises concentrated guidance in order to quickly put them into production and use and to ensure their high economic effectiveness.

Correctly determining key projects and minutely and rigorously guiding the execution of construction plans is not only an important factor of management but is also a primary task in rearranging construction facilities. Building material-technical bases for socialism is a basic mission of the revolution. In view of the limited supply of materials and energy, it is impossible to simultaneously start building too many projects because this method will scatter construction efforts, prolong construction time and lead to incompleteness of projects and stagnation of capital. To ensure construction effectiveness, it is necessary to reorder projects on a rational priority basis so as to rapidly and neatly complete their construction and to primarily focus on the key projects. Even for the latter, it is also necessary to limit their number in proportion to the economic scope and possibilities.

Economic-technical dialectics serve as a basis for deciding on any investment policy. Accurate economic-technical dialectics are the first requisite for determining a key project. The project construction plan, product plan and economic-technical norms to be applied when a project is put into production must be subjected to careful examination and calculations.

To create sufficient conditions for key projects to start activities, construction investments must be homogeneous and must cover both the principal projects and the directly related ones as well as the housing of operational cadres and workers. To determine the key projects means to simultaneously determine a priority system for them. On the basis of the overall construction speed, state organs have the responsibility to ensure that the principal norms on energy, materials, working equipment, grain, food products and

also a fund to cover the commodities necessary to the life of workers at the work site are directly proportional to each project.

The time limit for completing a project and putting it into production and use constitutes a qualitative criterion. The better a project is built and the sooner it is put into use, the higher its economic effectiveness will be. Due to the important role of key projects, any delay in their construction will not only postpone the date for them to start production but will also throw the implementation of plans by other sectors off balance. It follows that the overall construction speed for each project according to the technical plan and the fixed time limit must be considered to be a legally compulsory norm set by the state. All the sectors and localities concerned must do their utmost to ensure full implementation of such legal norms.

The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on the system of managing the key capital construction projects of the state. The chairman of the Council of Ministers has also decided on a list of 42 key projects including large-sized energy producing projects such as the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and the Cao Son, Mong Duong, Na Duong, Vang Danh and Mao Khe coal mines; projects designed to produce building materials such as the Bim Son, Hoang Thach and Ha Tien cement plants; the Nha Trang, Hanoi, Vinh and Hue textile factories; and a number of projects related to engineering, communications and transportation, chemicals, oil and natural gas and designed to promote agriculture, consumer goods production, housing and so forth. There are projects or engineering items to be completed by the end of this year and there are also projects which must be partially finished [this year] and of which construction will be continued in the subsequent years.

The fact that the state has decided on a management system and issued a list of key projects will create favorable conditions for all sectors and localities to arrange and organize the management of construction and to implement plans and regulations on the priority system, thus actively contributing to the rapid and neat completion of these projects.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### PROGRESS AT KEY WORK SITES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Key work sites are stepping up construction to rapidly and neatly complete many project items to score achievements to greet the Party Congress. The work site for the building of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant has rationally organized labor, combined mechanized and manual work and maintained an even speed in digging tunnels No 1 and 2 and the right-bank flood outlet canal. A number of auxilliary projects such as a factory capable of repairing 500 vehicles per year, a concrete mixing enterprise and an emergency power station are also being built according to the plan.

The work site for the building of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant has installed projects inside and outside the fence in a relatively homogeneous manner. Construction enterprise No 9 in charge of building of a 200-meter high chimney by means of sliding concrete-pouring forms has built a height of 1.2 meters per day on the average. Machines installing enterprise No 9 has finished the integration of furnace No 1 and is continuing to work on furnace No 2.

After putting production line No 1 into operation and stabilizing the production process, the Bin Son cement plant has yielded about 1,000 tons of cement a day and is continuing to install production line No 2 and trying to complete it by the end of this year.

In fulfillment of a number of emulation norms which it had pledged to achieve in the first quarter, the work site for the building of the Cong River diesel plant has test-driven and handed over 31 machines and has built a spare parts shop and a cold press section. To date, it has completed the installation of seven sections of the machine works, a 100-kilovolt cable line, a transformer station and two workers' houses.

The combined enterprise in charge of the Thang Long bridge has tried to improve labor organization and management and has installed main beams by the throwing method [lao lawps] more quickly than before. To date, the enterprise has installed 240 tons of steel beams for span No 1.

Building enterprise No 1 responsible for the construction of the Hanoi textile plant has overcome numerous difficulties in the supply of materials,

iron and steel and maintained an even construction speed; as a result, workshops No 1 and 2 and engineering items No 6 and 7 are being completed so that machines may be installed in good time.

After putting pulping machine No 1 into regular production, the Vinh Phu paper mill is concentrating on building eight engineering items including a chemical section, a pulp section, a processing area and the Lo River port. Apart from the execution of works assumed by various corporations, the Hanoi Building Service has organized the sale of materials to the people and has itself carried out construction over an area of about 10,000 square meters according to the project. Brick, tile, lime and sand production installations have accepted production plan norms that are 70 to 80 percent higher than in 1981. House-building corporation No 1 is trying to finish the building of four five-storied houses in March. In 3 months, building corporation No 11 has nearly completed the installation of both the B4 and B6 five-storied houses in the Kham Thien area.

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## LABOR

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION ON WAGES FUNDS ALLOCATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] To broaden the system of allocating wages funds equivalent to the volume of production and business according to the spirit of Decisions No 25-CP and 26-CP and to promptly meet the need to adjust wages funds for various sectors and localities with a view to promoting production and business activities, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued a decision stating:

The State Planning Commission is responsible for coordinating with various ministries and general departments and with provincial and municipal people's committees to guide the formulation, review, examination and approval of norms for expenditures incurred in paying wages on the basis of unitary volumes of production and business and also to submit, for the Council of Ministers' ratification, a system of allocating contractual wages funds corresponding to the volume of production and business in each sector and managing unit.

Based on the norm of the total wages fund ratified by the Council of Ministers and on the norms of wages funds allocated by the Council of Ministers to various ministries and general departments and to provincial and municipal people's committees, the State Planning Commission has the responsibility to watch and control the implementation of these norms, to make timely adjustments, to report on any addition made to the plan norms for wages funds to suit developments in the production situation of various sectors and localities, and to make sure that wages funds are effectively used to promote production and increase labor productivity.

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## POLULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### SONG BE RESTORES PRODUCTION, STABILIZES LIVING CONDITIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Le Van Tham, Deputy Secretary of Song Be Provincial Committee: "Song Be Restores Production, Stabilizes Living Conditions"]

[Text] Before Liberation Song Be was considered by the U.S. and puppet authorities as a zone of special importance, as witness the saying, "As long as the D Maquis remains Saigon would be lost." For this reason there had occurred on this area repeated massacres and destruction of green vegetation and life. The first thing that had to be done after 30 April 1975 was to induce the population to go back to their land, to reclaim wasted land, to break fallow land, and to solve the question of food for the locality. This was a very ferocious fight for we had not only to sweat but also shed blood on this land filled with bombs and mines.

Song Be is a large province with a small population. Its natural area approaches one million hectares, of which about 400,000 hectares are forest land, 300,000 hectares can be devoted to the culture of rubber plants, and about 300,000 hectares can be used for food and staple food plants. The population of the province approximates 700,000 people of whom 60 percent are farmers. The population distribution is not even, with the southern part composed of Thu Dau Mot and Thuan An very populated but having little land whereas the northern part of the province is the exact opposite. Psychologically not many want to go very far, they are afraid that they would run into many difficulties.

Putting into application the general line of the Fourth Party Congress and the resolutions of the Central Committee concerning the building of New Economic Zones, the Song Be provincial committee has persistently carried out the movement for transferring population to unclaimed territories, making them into green field areas. Those who were corraled into the cities by the enemy from the countryside are now helped by the local authorities to go home and farm at their places of origin. In the plans for redistributing labor and population, especially for relocating those living in the southern part of the province to the northern part, the province has first of all organized the labor force meant for doing the reclamation work. Only after this work has been successful that the families have been moved.

Adding to those who went and built the New Economic Zones there were also those coming from Ho Chi Minh City, from Thai Binh and Ha Son Binh provinces in North Vietnam. At first the city people were not quite accustomed to farm work and so it was quite arduous. Furthermore, there was no electricity as well as many other utilities. On top of that there was malaria. The authorities have helped the newcomers build houses, they have provided machinery and equipment for land recla-

mation, and provided the newcomers with seed and building materials. The mosquito killing and malaria prevention waves that were carried out in the northern part of the province brought good results, and the village health stations also carried out activities to take care of the people's health in the New Economic Zones. The local people also helps the compatriots coming from out of the province to settle there, helping them as though they were of one family. The land reclaimers gradually came to be used to the farm work, they work hard and reap good harvests. The families have stabilized their lives. It is this type of reality which convinces those who in the past were still hesitant to come and make a living in the new settlement areas.

By now about 157,000 people have come to the villages in the New Economic Zones. In 1976 the cultivation area devoted to food and staple food plants in the province reached 95,000 hectares, at the end of 1980 it already reached 123,800 hectares. From a food deficient province, after five years Song Be has come to insure enough food for itself and begun to contribute food to the state. In this process the villages in the New Economic Zones also do their share of the food duty. During visits by representatives of Party organizations, by the province authorities and by members of the central government, many people in the province have said with full emotion: "The Party has brought us a new and more solid life; we have also contributed more to society."

Together with the restoration of production the new relations in agriculture also get formed. The various forms and levels of organization going from low level to high, going from production solidarity cells to group production and agricultural cooperatives. According to initial statistics there have formed 115 agricultural cooperatives, 257 production groups and 260 production solidarity cells. Twenty percent of the farming population and 16 percent of the total cultivated area in the province are now being managed by cooperatives and production groups. The districts of Phuoc Long and Loc Ninh in the northern part of the province have carried out their cooperativization at a higher pace and with better quality. State-operated agricultural bases have also been built. These are the four collective farms run by the provincial authorities. Besides, five rubber companies managed by the General Rubber Administration in cooperation with the Soviet Union have been established which will create the conditions necessary for exploiting some existent 80,000 hectares and growing new plants of this valuable industrial crop in the coming years.

Another strength of Song Be which is being taken advantage of is the forest products; in the last few years a good amount of wood has been exploited in accordance with the state plans. In the small industry and handicraft areas, the famous pottery based on the abundant and good quality kaolin available in the locality is on the way to vigorous development, both answering the consumer requirements inside the country and participating in exports.

In the process of production recovery and agricultural expansion, Song Be has also given attention to the health and education work. From 1976 to 1980 the amount of treatment bases grew from 103 to 175; the amount of children going to kindergarten went from 2,800 to 11,075; the number of general education schools went from 159 to 190; on the average for each 5 persons in the population there is 1 in school; and in the whole province there are 1,540 people with a college education or above.

In close link with the tasks of economic restoration and stabilization of living conditions, the Song Be Party chapter in the last five years has also been strengthened and consolidated by one step. With 446 base units and nearly 8,000 Party members and working through the local government authorities and mass organizations, the resolutions of the central government and of the provincial committee have been widely disseminated and become the revolutionary actions of the masses. Many youths who have awakened to the ideals of the Party, who have been trained and tested at the base level, who have strictly implemented and struggled to implement the general line and policies, have now participated in the Party ranks. In the recent past, the Party chapter has taken in 400 new members, with the majority of them coming in in the two years 198--1981.

Orienting itself towards the objectives of the Fifth Party Congress and exploiting the potentialities of the locality, Song Be is building up projects that continue the agricultural, industrial and commercial reform process; it is pushing vigorously ahead the production in accordance with blueprints and plans in such areas as afforestation, rubber planting and exploitation, and an even better solution to the question of food and staple foods. The work of development is being closely linked to the tasks of economic restoration and expansion, aimed at the progressive laborers in the various production and business bases, those who are active in the various mass organizations, so as to increase the struggle potential of the Party chapter.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### BINH TRI THIEN RELOCATES PEOPLE TO BUILD NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] In 5 years (1976-1980), Binh Tri Thien Province redistributed a labor force and population composed of 156,654 people of whom 96,147 (including 36,000 laborers) went to the provinces of Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Lam Dong, Song Be, Dong Nai and Thuan Hai and 60,587 (including 26,333 laborers) went to the new economic zones in the province. In addition, 31,740 people voluntarily went to the new economic zones in the province. In addition, 31,740 people voluntarily went to the southern provinces to build new economic zones without asking for the state's assistance. Due to this population redistribution, the population of the delta has decreased while that in the coastal, mountainous and hilly areas has increased--which has had the effect of stepping up production in all regions in the province. The formerly thin population of A Luoi and Huong Hoa Districts has now increased noticeably.

Over the past 5 years, people in the new economic zones have opened new land and broken the soil for the purpose of agricultural production over an area of 70,658 hectares including 11,457 hectares turned into wet fields and 12,914 hectares transformed into improved farmland; they have also placed into production more than 60,000 hectares (of which 11,000 have been used to grow two crops [per year]). The increase in production area has led to an obvious increase in the province's gross production of grain and food in the past few years.

In the near future (1982-1985), Binh Tri Thien will exert every effort to move some 100,000 to 300,000 people to the southern provinces to build new economic zones and will try to proportionally redistribute its population to build new economic zones within the province according to the following density rate: from 74.6 down to 60 percent in the delta, from 12.4 up to 23 percent in the hilly and mountainous areas and from 13 up to 17 percent in the coastal region. The economic zones in the province will thus have the necessary conditions to develop evenly and to help solve the food problem for the entire province.

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## CHRONOLOGY

### CHRONOLOGY FOR 16 NOVEMBER-15 DECEMBER 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER No 1, Jan 82 p 32

[Text]

16. Speaking at the debate of the UN General Assembly Committee I on November 16, Vietnamese Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan rejected and denounced as a sheer fabrication the United States claim that chemical weapons had been used by the Soviet Union and its allies in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan in recent years.

- Opening in Hanoi of a conference of outstanding mothers of 1981: 250 mothers from all parts of the country attended.

17. Signing in Hanoi of a plan for co-operation in book publication and distribution for 1981-1985 between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

- Signing in Moscow of a protocol on co-operation in musical exchange for a five-year plan period between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

- Signing in Berlin of a plan of co-operation for 1981-1985 of the Ministries of Higher Education and Vocational Training between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic.

19. The State Commission for Science and Technology organized a symposium in Hanoi on how to economise on energy and materials for production.

20. A trade protocol for 1982 between Vietnam and Hungary is signed in Budapest.

21. An international seminar in solidarity with the Indochinese peoples was held in Havana under the auspices of the Afro-Asian-Latin-American Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO) from November 19 to 21. Mrs. Melba Hernandez, general secretary of AALAPSO, expressed strong militant solidarity and all-sided support for the three Indochinese peoples' just cause.

24. Signing in Havana of a co-operation in radio and television between Vietnam and Cuba for 1982-1984.

- Discussion held in Hanoi on scientific and technical co-operation between Vietnam and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization).

25. The first conference of the Judiciary is held in Hanoi to study and to discuss the functions, tasks and organization of the juridical offices from central to regional levels.

27. The Vietnamese Council of State ratified the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women adopted by the UN General

Assembly on November 18, 1979 and signed by the Vietnamese Government.

- The Soviet Union presents Lenin's Complete Works published in Vietnamese to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

- The Vietnamese Council of State decides to confer the Gold Star Order on Souphanouvong, a Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, President of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly and Chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction.

28. The economic co-operation delegation of the Swedish Government led by Gosta Edgren, Deputy Director General of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), paid a visit to Vietnam from November 19 to 28.

30. The Forestry Ministry held a seminar in Ha Nam Ninh to review 20 years of carrying out the *Tet Tree-Planting* movement in response to the late President Ho Chi Minh's appeal.

- The daily *Nhan Dan* together with the Agriculture Ministry organizes a seminar on "Sericulture and the problem of clothing" to discuss the growing of silkworms, and relevant policies.

### December

1. Signing of a treaty on goods exchange and payment between Vietnam and Poland for 1982.

2. Signing in Hanoi of a program on cultural co-operation between Vietnam and Iraq for 1981-1983.

3. Publication of a decree on the examination and settlement of citizen's complaints and denunciations adopted by the Council of State on November 27, 1981.

5. Le Duan sends a message of congratulations to Heng Samrin, newly elected General Secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

6. The Party Branch of the Vietnamese Armed Forces held a conference of the leading cadres to study the documents to be presented by the Central Committee of the Party at the 5th Party Congress.

7. The Permanent Committee of the CPV of Hanoi holds a conference of the leading cadres of the whole city to study the documents to be presented to the 5th Congress of the Party.

8. Hanoi: Symposium on apprenticeship and on professional orientations under the leadership of the General Department of Professional Apprentices.

9. The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPV issues a directive on preparatory conferences at all levels and on the election of delegates to the 5th Congress of the Party.

10. The 2nd conference of the Vietnamese Association of Blind persons is held in Hanoi.

11. At the invitation of the U.S. Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation with Vietnam, Professor Nguyen Ngoc Tran, Deputy Director of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and Professor Vo Tong Xuan of Can Tho University, paid a visit to the U.S. from November 20 to December 11.

12. Mr. Gaial Magdi, U.N. Equipment Fund Executive Secretary, visited Vietnam from December 10 to 12. A basic agreement was signed with the Vietnamese Government.

- The Ministry of Education and the Educational Division of the Trade Union organize a conference to sum up the initiatives and experiences in building a contingent of good and exemplary teachers from 1976 to 1981.

13. The Permanent Committee of the CPV of Ho Chi Minh City held a conference of the leading cadres of the whole city to study the documents to be presented to the 5th Congress of the Party.

14. The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions issues a statement welcoming the timely and necessary measures of the Polish Council of State and expresses the close solidarity and strong support of the working class and people of Vietnam towards the Polish working class and people in their struggle to safeguard the fruit of socialism in Poland.

15. The first National Competition of Traditional Renovated Theatre organized by the Ministry of Culture was held in Nam Dinh (Ha Nam Ninh province) from December 12 to 15 with about 200 artists competing.

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